Financial Showing-Adjournment. CHICAGO, Aug. 20.-The third session of the Irish National League convention did not open yesterday morning at the appointed hour. It was eleven o'clock before Chairman Fitzgerald rose from his seat on the stage and rapped the convention to or-

Father Dorney, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, remake the temporary organization of the convention permanent. The report was cheers and unanimously adopted. The Committee on Resolutions announced that they were ready to report, and Dr. Betts, the chairman, read the resolutions in a loud, clear voice, as fol-

resolutions in a loud, clear voice, as follows:

"We, the delegates of the Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, firmly believing in the principles of human freedom and in the right of a people to frame their own laws—a right which lies at the foundation of the prosperity and greatness of this Republic, and which has been advantageously extended to the colonial possessions of Groat Br.tvin, do hereby

"Resolve 1. That we express our heartlest and most unquaified approval of national soil-government for Ireland.

"2. That we heartly approve of the course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary associates in the English House of Commons, and we renew the expression of our entire confidence in their wisdom and in their ability to achieve home-rnie in Ireland.

"3. That we extend our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Glastone for his great efforts on behalf of Irish self-government; and we express our gratitude to the English. Scotch and Weish democracy for the support given to the great Liberal leader and his Irish policy during the recent general elections.



EX-PRESIDENT PATRICK EGAN.

"4. That this convention hereby returns its thanks to the American people and press for the generous support which they have given to the cause of self-government in Ireland.

"5. That we record our sense of the remarkable forbearance and self-restraint exercised by our people in Ireland in the face of a cruel and dishonest system of extortion to which they are being subjected by rack-renting landlords, and in view of the license scandillously extended to organized lawlessness in the north of Ireland by partisan officials, and we commend the laudable desire of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs in their own way.

"6. That we hereby thank the president treasurer and secretary of the Irish National league for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the arduous duties of their respective stations.

"7. That the following cablegram be forwarded in name of the chairman of the convention to Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell: Delegates to the Ir.sh National League convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every State and Territory in the Union and also from Canada, and assure you of a cordal indorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention."

Colonel John Atkinson, of Detroit, and William J. Hynes spoke strongly in favor of the ratilication of the platform as a whole. Mr. Finerty proposed the consideration of the resolutions separately. He said it would be more dignified.

Mr. Davitt suggested, in the spirit of harmony, that the resolutions separately.

Mr. Finerty said he would withdraw his motion.

The resolutions were then adopted by the convention of the resolutions were then adopted by the convention of the resolutions were then adopted by the convention.

be read and then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Finerty said he would withdraw his motion.

The resolutions were then adopted by the convention rising, followed by frantic cheering.

The list of delegates as reported from the Committee on Credentials is divided among the several States as follows: Alabama, 3; California, 11; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 11; Delaware, 4; Georgia, 10; Indiana, 29; Kentucky, 14; Ohio, 48; Maryland, 17; District of Columbia, 18; Maryland, 18; Maryland, 18; Maryland, 18; Maryland, 18; Maryland, 19; M cheering.

The list of delegates as reported from the Committee on Credentials is divided among the several States as follows: Alabama, 3; California, 11; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 11; Delaware, 4; Georgia, 10; Indiana, 22; Kentucky, 14; Ohio, 48; Maryland, 17; District of Columbia, 18; Mey Hampshire, 1; Montana, 6; Vermont, 1; Florida, 1; New York, 160; Minnesota, 12; Tennessee, 23; Rhode Island, 8; Wisconsin, 53; Kansas, 2; Illinois, 78; Nebraska, 11; New Jersey, 25; Pennsylvania, 114; Iowa, 66; Ontario, 17; Quebec, 7; Louisiana, 73; Texas, 9; Virginia, 1; Massachusetts, 48; Michigan, 69; Missouri, 27; total, 981.



MICHAEL DAVITT.

At 8:45 the afternoon proceedings were opened and considerable time was spent in reading the minutes of Wednesday's meet-

ing.

Mr. P. H. O'Connor, of Georgia, secretary of the Committee on Constitution, read the report of that committee. He stated in advance that the constitution as tary of the Committee on Constitution, read the report of that committee. He stated in advance that the constitution as agreed upon by the committee had been approved by Messrs. Davitt, O'Brien, Redmond and Deasy. The constitution as read gives as objects of the general organization: National self-government, land-law reform, local self-government, and development of the commerce labor and industry of Ireland. This is to be brought about by the restitution to Ireland of the management of its own affairs by means of an Irish Parliament; establishment of peasant proprietorship; abolition of nomination by the Government of the members of the following boards: Local governments, board of public works, survey of boundaries, education, industries, prisons and fisheries, extension and assimilation of the Irish franchise to that of Ireland, and sepate legislation for the elevation of agricultural labor. As specific objects for the Irish National League of America are mentioned: To earnestly and actively sustain the Irish National League; to procure clear and accurate understanding by the American people of the political, industrial and social condition of ireland; to promote the development of Irish manufacture and history, and to circulate carefully-prepared literature on that subject; to encourage the study of the Irish lan, mage, music and art, and to discourage the consumption of English articles of manufacture. The rest of the provisions relate to the clause which urged the boycotting of English manufactures. It committed the league to an economic principle which many members could not indorse. The league was looking to the good will of the English manufactures. It committed the league to an economic principle which many members could not indorse. The league was looking to the good will of the English manufactures. It committed the league to an economic principle which many members could not indorse, The league to an economic principle which many members could not indorse, the league to an economic principle which

Since the Boston convention two years ago Dr. O'Reilly had received \$330,282.57 for the Parliamentary fund, and of that sum had sent \$314,452.52 to Parnell or his trustees. The receipts of the league fund during the same time were \$37,139.57, of which all had been disbursed except \$16,055.74. The cost of handling all this money was less than one-twentieth of one per cent. The report closed with an eulogium of the Irish people in America for their generosity and self sacrifice. The report was adopted and thanks were returned to Dr. O'Reilly for his financial management. Mr. Brady, of Massachusetts, said he had an amendment to make to the report, and he passed up a check for \$3,500, which was received with applause.

check for \$8,500, which was received with applause.
Secretary James P. Sutton's report was a sort of rotrospective glance of the history of the league since the Boston convention. At that time there were 533 branches. At present the number of branches of the league throughout the United States and Canada has increased to 770.

Then came the tug of war—the nomination of candidates for the presidency of the league. Thomas Brennan, of Nebraska, placed in nomination John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska.

tion of candidates for the presidency of the league. Thomas Brennan, of Nebraska, placed in nomination John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska.

Mr. Barry, of Pennsylvania, nominated Hugh C. McCaffrey got the floor, although his fellow-delegates cried for him to sit down. He said he was not a candidate, desired to oppose no person in the convention, and begged leave to decline. Mr. McCaffrey's nomination was supported by Dr. Wallace of New York. He urged the convention not to seek a president on the sparsely populated Western border, but in the Eastern centers of population, where the bulk of the intellect was found. Murmurs of dissent arose, with jeering laughter, when Dr. Wallace bagged the convention not to misunderstand him. He meant that where the bulk of the population was, there was the bulk of intellect.

Mr. McCaffrey again rose. "This convention." he said, "has been unanimons so far, and I move that Mr. Fitzgerald be nominated unanimously."

A call of the States followed, the ballot

nominated unanimously."

A call of the States followed, the ballot resulting: Fitzgerald, 703; McCaffrey, 244.

No sooner had the result of the ballot been announced than Mr. McCaffrey rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. This was done amid great applicable of the statement of the

and moved to make the nomination unanimous. This was done amid great applause.

The following were elected to fill the rest of the league offices: Vice-Presidents—Hugh McCaffrey, of Pennsylvania, first; P. A. McKenna, of Ohio, second; and Patrick Martin, of Maryland, third. Treasurer, Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit (reelected). Secretary, John P. Sutton, of Wisconsin (re-elected).

The chairman said the hard work of the convention was now performed, and it was in order, he thought, to hear from the representative of the honest yeomanry of Ireland, John Deasy.

Mr. Deasy was loudly cheered on making his appearance. He expressed his pleasure over the work of the convention and his astonishment at the enthusiasm displayed by the Irish-Americans. He thought the convention had been particularly harmonious and wise. He would feel honored, he said, to stand upon the convention platform as a private individual, but felt much honored as the representative of the people of Ireland. The actions of the convention would give courage to the home-rulers in Ireland and would dismay the British Tories. Mr. Deasy said he was satisfied that there was no longer any danger of a split in the Irish pasty. He had nover feared such a calamity, but the convention's conduct would silence the tongues of the calumniators on the English press. Mr. Deasy referred several times, in affectionate and admrring terms, to Gladstone, and indicated that the Irish put a great trust in that English statesman's work in their behalf. He lauded Parnell for his wisdom, forethought and courage.

Then Mr. Michael Davitt stepped to the feath which we was a side of the particular with antenies in the particular to the particular t

Parnell for his wisdom, forethought and courage.

Then Mr. Michael Davitt stepped to the front, being received with enthusiastic cheers. He said that he had begun his part of the work leading up to this convention with a prediction verified by the results. He had replied to a thousand interviewers that there would be no division in the convention because the enemies of Ireland were only too anxious to see a division. Mr. Davitt denied the assertion of a part of the London press that threatening dispatches had been sent to Mr. Parnell from this country. He had been instructed by Mr. Parnell to make this denial. The speaker closed by expresing the hope that Irish-Americans would continue to place their trust in Parnell and ontinue to place their trust in Parnell and

Then a Pennsylvania delegate called upon Mrs. Parnell to address the convention. The lady said, in substance:

who shed the radiance of his genius upon old Ireland and worked for her self-government, my most profound gratifude."

In conclusion, Mrs. Parnell proclaimed that if Ireland were free she would bear the banner of peace and prosperity before the whole of Europe.

Mr. O'Brien congratulated the convention upon the work accomplished. He invited watchfuiness of his and his colleagues' actions, and bespoke the sympathy of all Irish-Americans for Parnell and his Parliamentary followers.

John Finerty spoke in answer to many calls. He was gratified at the outcome of the convention's work, He was not here to fight Mr. Parnell's policy, but no one should compel him to subscribe to anything he thought was wrong. He did not think Gladstone's bill a final settlement. He did not want Gladstone's or Salisbury's nomines to rule in Dublin Castle. He wanted Parnell or Davitt there. "Nohody has any respect for a bee-hive inabited by drones. England tells you boldly she will not let you go without fighting. I believe her. Then fight. Mr. Finerty alluded to the threatening war cloud in Central Asia, which, he said, was Ireland's great opportunity. If the Irishmen were not men enough to take hold of this opportunity then they deserved to remain slaves. He had said nothing against Davitt and his polncy, but if his proposition is not accepted where are we then! I believe the majority of you are with me."

On this point the assemblage was decidedly divided, the "ayes" and "noes" being about even.

Mr. Davitt immediately rose when Mr. Finerty had closed and expressed his re-

On this point the assemblage was decidedly divided, the "ayes" and "noes" being about even.

Mr. Davitt immediately rose when Mr. Finerty had closed and expressed his regrets at being again compelled to speak, but coming as the speech did, it could not pass without a few words of reply. "Mr. Finerty," he said. "has gone over the facts of Irish history and found many faults with England. He did not go back to creation and find fault with God Almighty. Mr. Finerty spoke of a bee-hive inhabited by drones. Aye, the drones are mostly those that do the talking but no work."

Here Mr. Finerty, who had remained upon the stage, jumped excitedly in front of Mr. Davitt and shook his powerful fist in the face of the latter. Mr. Davitt blanched perceptibly, but did not recede an inch. In an instant there was a terrible row, but before it came to blows Mr. Finerty was forced back into a corner by Chairman Fitzgerald and his presidential namesake.

Mr. Davitt proceeded: "I have never boasted of what I have done for Ireland or what I am ready to do, but if it should be necessary that I use what is known as physical force I am ready to do so." The speaker continued to demonstrate how the Parilamentary policy had elevated Ireland. He believed even Mr. Finerty would admit that.

Finerty again rose to his feet in a rage

admit that.

Finerty again rose to his feet in a rage but was again cornered and kept under

but was again cornered and kept under subjection.

Then John E. Redmond rose and avowed that he would not father Mr. Finerty's remarks. The official utterance: of the convention would go forth to the world in the resolutions passed, but still Mr. Finerty's speech would also be heard on the other side of the Atlantic, and therefore it was but fit and meet that the members of Parliament present should plainly state that Mr. Finerty spoke only on his own individual behalf.

The appointments of State delegates to

Mr. Finerty spoke only on his own individual behalf.

The appointments of State delegates to the Executive Committee were left incomplete. Those appointed are as follows:
California, Dr. M. O'Toole: Connecticut, P. W. Wren; Colorado, Robert Morris: Delaware, O. J. Hession; Georgia, J. P. Armstrong; Iliinois, Dan Corkery; Iowa, — Me-Partiand; Louisiana, Timothy Moran; Indiana, Michael J. Burns; Nebraska, Patrick Egan; Maryland, John Norman; Missouri, Dr. Thomas O Reilly; Massachusetts, T. M. Brady; Minnesota, W. L. Kelly; Moutana, D. J. Hennessy; Wisconsin, Judge Joseph Donnelly; Pennsylvania, M. J. Ryan; Ohio, W. J. Gicason; New York, Dr. Edward Malone; New Jovsey, Michael B. Holmes; Rhode island, Hugh J Carroll; Virginia, James A. Huyes; Kansas, Donet O'Brien; Michigan, Dr. J. E. Scallan; Texas, General A. J. Malloy; District of Columbia, Thomas H. Walsh; Ontario, John F. Teofy.

A PLAIN ISSUE.

It Now Rests with the Senate Alone to Show Cause Why an Honest Colored Democrat Should He Slighted by the Republicans

When President Cleveland came into office Frederick Douglass, wno is, next to Senator Bruce, perhaps the best representative that the colored race has place of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. He had originally the usher at the White House recep-tions. When Mr. Arthur came to the Presidency he was quite indisposed to do any injustice to Mr. Douglass, but was equally indisposed to permit a col-ored man to occupy that high social position. So he appointed him to the much more lucrative position of re-corder of deeds, and put in Morton Me-Michael, of Philadelphia, as marshal. So it was as recorder of deeds that President Cleveland found him.

One of the first acts of the new President was to teach Mr. Douglass that he had no social scruples against him. He was personally invited to White House receptions even in cases where invitations were very rare. He was treated not only like a man, but like a gentleman. And when it came time for him to leave office he left it with so kindly an opinion of the Democratic President that his published card stands on record as one of the best of the tributes paid to the personal manliness of that officer. The card is a vigorous Republican document: but it is at the same time a glowing compli-ment to the worth of President Cleveland.

In the place of Mr. Douglass as recorder of deeds the President appointed another colored man—W. C. Mathews, of Albany. The Republicans of the Senate, who believe that no colored man should hold office unless he votes the Republican ticket, rejected the ap-pointment. There was no question of the appointee's worth. The rejection

was a purely partisan performance.

And now, after Congress has adjourned, the President reappoints the rejected nominee, Mathews. It is a sharp issue with the Senate. If there has been a similar case in the history of our country it has escaped us. Yet the President is a thoroughly sound lawyer and not likely to take a step of this kind without a full consideration of all its bearings. Whence does he get, or whence does he think he gets, his

Certainly not under clause 2, of section 2, of article II. of the constitution. That simply gives the power to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint certain officers. This consent the Senate has refused. But clause 3 of the same section confers upon him another and wholly distinct power, as follows:

"The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

The retirement of Mr. Douglass and the rejection by the Senate of Mr. Mathews leaves a vacancy, and the President under the above provision, finds full power to fill the office ad interim. His appointment will go to the Senate the opportunity of acting upon it .-Cincinnati Enquirer.

A SILENT SENATE.

Note of Explanation Sent by Attorney-General Garland to the Senate Regard-

Attorney-General Garland sent to the President of the Senate, in reply to a light with Mexico.

But Brother Blaine, from his point resolution of the high legislative body of observation at Bar Harbor, quickly asking for official papers and correspondence concerning the administra- If Cleveland and Bayard were encourfor the Eastern district of North Carolina from the first of January to July 26, 1886, is deserving of thanks for exposing lina from the first of January to sury 1886, is deserving of thanks for exposing to the public the hypocrisy of the Sen a sudden change of front. Mr. Hitt, a ate. It appears from the letter Mr. Sher-Basidant pro-tem. Sher-Basidant pro-tem. Sherman that J. B. Hill, a Republican, who held the office of Marshal, left his home in Raleigh in 1884 while he was Marshal, and went to the Republican convention of the First Congressional district in which he did not live and by an active canvass succeeded in being elected a delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Blaine, and that he attended such convention and participated in its proceedings. Soon after President Cleveland entered upon the discharge of his duties, the people of the Eastern district of North Carolina asked for a change in the office and gave him facts relating to Hill's partisanship. It is not necessary to say that Hill's official head rolled in the saw dust, or that a Democrat was appointed in his place. The Senate did not want Hill ousted for he was too handy in carrying caucuses and conventions in that State, and so the committee having the appointment of his successor under advisement ap-plied to Attorney-General Garland for letters and papers on file in his office, thinking it could make a case against the Administration. The note the Attorney-General sent the committee must have disturbed the Republican members, for they said never a word, although they had been fishing for a suspension over which to raise a howl. But the case of Hill would not do by any means. It was too clear, and the President expressly stated that the suspension was made for the sole reason that try doesn't need to be swept, now that Hill left his home and went to another the Democratic party is in power. It district where he manipulated a Republican convention so skillfully that he was sent to the Chicago National was sent to the Chicago National would have had the Republican party of North Carolina in his vest pocket to dispose of as he pleased. But is it not surprising that the Senate did not make public the information it received in regard to Mr. Hill and his conduct as an official? The Republican party had Hills everywhere, men without the slightest regard for the wishes or preferences of the party, fellows who throttled free speech and filled ballot boxes at caucuses, elected filled ballot boxes at caucuses, elected such delegates as they pleased, and nominated anybody they fixed upon for the offices to be filled. They were here in Buffalo and are here now. Do the honest voters think that it was not high time for a glovers?

Buffalo and are here now. Do the honest voters think that it was not high time for a glovers?

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Buffalo and are here now. Do the honest voters think that it was not high time for a glovers?

Buffalo and are here now. Do the honest voters think that it was not high time for a glovers? ligh time for a change? - Buffalo Times.

-The Boston Transcript solemnly declares that "William M. Evarts is a ord and goes it ten better. It may be monumental failure as a Senator." just as well to remember that no formonumental failure as a Senator.' just as well to remember that no former. This, however, is a cruel injustice, The session wasn't long enough to give pension mill to deal with that turned pension mill to deal with that turned out claims by the wholesale without the pension of the wholesale without the pension of the wholesale without the pension of the pension of the wholesale without the pension of the pen Press (Blaine Rep.).

NOT A SPOILSMAN.

The Appointment of Daniel Magone as Collector of Customs for the Port of New York. President Cleveland has appointed

Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburgh, N.

Y., to be Collector of Customs for the

port of New York, in place of Mr.

Hedden, whose resignation had been put to the front, was occupying the fat received by the President. The appointment is one that in the highest trict of Columbia. He had originally been appointed by Mr. Hayes, for the well-understood purpose of catering to the colored vote, to the podegree reflects credit upon the the well-understood purpose of catering to the colored vote, to the position of United States Marshal of the District—a place which, under the well-established Washington makes its incumbent House reception with the conduct of the office under Mr. Hedden. The most successful Colors lawyers of ability lectors have been lawyers of ability and experience. Many of the ques-tions coming before the Collector for decision are purely legal, and the judicial experience, as the Springfield Republican points out, is especially valuable because it accustoms a man to sift evidence, discern truth and act with promptitude, well defined and intelligent purpose, and the courage of his reasons. Such a man is the new appointee, Daniel Magone. He is a lawyer of marked and admirable legal attainments, a scholar of deep research, a man of great force of character and resoluteness, and a firm believer in the reform policy of President Cleveland. He is known to be the personal choice of the President, and no one who knows the qualities of the man will doubt for a moment that he will successfully conduct the great administrative office, to take charge of which he gives up a large and lucrative practice in St. Lawrence County. Mr. Magone was for many years the trusted friend of and co-worker with Samuel J. Til-den. When Governor Tilden determined to prosecute the canal ring, in 1875, he appointed Mr. Magone one of the commissioners, the other members being John Bigelow, of Orange; Alexander E. Orr, of Brooklyn, and John D. Van Buren, Jr., of New York. Mr. Magone was the only lawyer on the commission, and the successful termination of its difficult work was largely due to the legal acumen, tenacity of purpose and keen instinct shown by him. While always an earnest and consistent Democrat, and for the past fifteen years prominent in the councils of the party, he has never held any other office than that mentioned. He was a member of the Damocratic State Committee for a number of years, and was its chairman luring the memorable Tilden and

Hendricks campaign of 1876.
The appointment of Mr. Magone is a further proof of the President's sincerity of purpose in carrying out the reform policy to which his Administration stands pledged. It is proof, also, that the President is determined that the great office of Collector of the Port shall be administered on purely business principles and in accordance with the existing laws .- Albany Argus.

THE JINGO CHIEFTAIN.

Why He Called Attention to the "Misdirected Energy" of the Department of

Brother Blaine is experiencing the liffculty of directing his boom from a point outside of politics. He can not again within thirty days after its re-assembling, and it will once more have If there is any one thing in which the always get his orders around in time. organs were justified in supposing that Brother Blaine's position was fixed it was in the matter of hostility to all foreign Powers whatsoever. He had him-That Body Has Nothing to Say About a self given the keynote in a fierce speech on the fishery dispute, which relates to very obscure points in international law, and they supposed that they were The person who unearthed the letter quite safe in abusing the Administra-attorney-General Garland sent to the tion for its caution in getting up a

voted for the resolutions of instruc-tion in the Foreign Committee, objected to their consideration in the House, declaring that Mexico was being unreasonably pushed, and the princi-pal Blaine organ, the New York

Tribune, opened an attack on the "misdirected energy" of the Department of State, whose position in the Cutting case is said to be all wrong. It is true that small politicians and party organs are accustomed to sudden changes. When the State Department appeared slow, it was the organs' duty to abuse it; when it showed itself active, it was equally to be abused. But in the suddenness of the change re-garding the Mexican affair it is impos-sible to doubt the guiding hand of the celebrated jingo chieftain. Among alt his experimental issues he has always clung to the American Eagle, and that anybody else should assume the championship of that proud bird he regards as an infringement on his copyright. The minor Blaine organs have been a little slow in taking the cue, but we may expect them to tumble into line very soon. A disturbance with Mexico in advance of 1888 would leave Brothe Blaine and his jingo party to hopeless desuctude.—Philadelphia Times.

POLITICAL DRIFTS.

-Congressman John D. Long says either Blaine or Sherman can

convention. It is clear that if Hill had remained in office much longer he would have had the Republican party with a good many of them their calling.

in the archives and figures up that the Presidential vetoes up to the accession of Cleveland have been 103 all told, while the latter sees the combined rec rhyme or reason. - N. Y. World.

PARADISE BIRDS.

The Most Brilliant Kinds Confined to the More Elevated Mountains.

The parrots of New Guinea are numerous, the greater number of the 102 species mentioned in Count Salvadori's work being met with within its area. As specially characteristic of the papaun avifauna I may mention the great black cockatoo with its enormous bill, the dwarf leaf parrots with their are especially characteristic of the papaun avifauna, although by no means restricted to it. Count Salvadori includes no less than forty species of this group in his work. The picarian order in New Guinea is composed mainly of cukoos and kingfishers, of which groups are well sented. There is but a both reprehornbill and a single bee eater. On the other hand, it should be remarked that, as in Australia, woodpeckers are altogether absent. We now come to the great array of passeres, of which no less than 501 species are included in Count Salvadori's work. Among these flycatchers, catterpillar eaters and shrikes play an important part, as might have been expected where insect life is so abundant, The honey eaters, a group specially characteristic of Australia, are likewise highly developed in New Guinea; Count-Salvadori enumerates eighty-nine species. But the greatest glory of the papuan avifauna is the family of paradise birds. These are, in fact, a group of crows, in which the male sex is decked out in the most gaudy and varied plumage, and extraordinary ornamental feathers of the most remarkable forms are developed from different parts of the body. Taking the group of paradise birds as understood by Count Salvadori, that is to include the bower birds, we find about forty species attributed to papua and the moluceas, and one or two brilliant additions have been made to the group since Count Salvadori's work was finished. It is certain from the investigations of recent observers that some of the most brilliant kinds of paradise birds are confined to the more elevated mountains, and one of the reasons for predicting a contin-uous range of high land between Mount Arfak in the north and the Owen Stanleys in the south is that some of the birds of paradise previously only known to exist in the highlands of the Onin Peninsula have been lately obtained on the Owen Stanley Range. — Ninetcenth Century.

--- A Cleveland (O.) landlord adopted a novel mode of evicting a non-paying tenant recently. He placed a heavy piece of board upon the chimney top, and the inmate was smoked out.

THE color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, is permanent and natural.

To PROMOTE digestion, to keep the body healthy and the mind clear, take Ayer's Pills.

No. MY boy, the ryse in wheat will barley make a man cereal well, if he gets corned.

• • • Premature decline of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Book for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Made of all work-the newspaper. - Bos-

Let every one arrange to visit the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. It will prove a rich treat. See notice in this paper. This is the dude's own season. Every thing is fresh and green. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

It is a sleepy old coat that has had n nap in seven years. - St. Louis Chronicle. Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c. Ir a man's wife is well-bred, he never

l	THE MARKETS.			
١	CINCINNAT	1, 4	lug.	24.
í	LIVE STOCK—Cattle-Common\$1 Choice Butchers	50	60 4	00
	HOGS-Common 3	90	60 4	30
	Good Packers 4	45	6r. 4	70
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	Ohio Creamery	20	w.	235
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,	PLOTED Family \$2	nn.	@ 2	att
į	GRAIN_Whost No. 9	SSA.	GA O	8834
1	Corn-Mixed	2001/(600	49
	Onts-Mixed	31	60	103
	PROVISIONS-Pork-Mess 11	25	6211	75
	Lard-Refined	C565	(a)	744
į	BALTIMORE. FLOUR—Family \$3 GRAIN—Wheat No. 2. Corn—Mixed. Oats—Mixed. PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess. 11 Lard—Refined. CATTLE—First quality. HOGS	4	GD	44
ľ	HOGS 6	00	66 6	8714
	INDIANAPOLIS,	-	-	
	INDIANATOLIS.		6	***
	Wheat-No. 2 red		688	100
ı	Corn-mixed		40	901.04
1	Jula-mixed		0	20.24
	LOUISVILLE.			
į	FLOUR-A No. 1	00	6 4	50
j	GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red		(it)	73
	Corn-mixed		90	44
	Onts-mixed		60	28
į	FLOUR—A No. 1 \$ 4 GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red Corn—mixed		@10	50
ļ	LARD-Steam		@ 8	00
		-		-
			-	
	Nietrace After	50	ei.	-

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